

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1957

PRICE: 300 PRUTA VOL. XXXIX No. 5708

Direct EGGED BUS No advance bookings. No additional payment.

MARGINAL COLUMN By SHAYA SHAPIRO

THE minute speak that is Israel apparently is getting on everybody's nerves in the specious quiet buildings where the fate of this world is being weighed.

THE problem, as it seems to look from Washington, is Moscow, not Cairo. And the means to tackle it lie in East Asia, not in the Middle East.

WE have seen this line of thought developing for the past few years, and were not surprised to read it very clearly indicated in Walter Lippman's column which appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" this week.

HOWEVER, the Global Look is hardly a clear look. It is rather like seeing through spectacles, where you can focus clearly only at one point, while all the rest is blurred.

WITH the American traditional disregard for history, it would take a bold man to predict what the U.S. might endeavor to do to secure a Middle Eastern neutrality.

DRINKING the Egyptian armies back to striking distance of Israel is, surely, a bad solution—although this is precisely the one which the U.S. is so persistently heaving at present.

THERE is no panacea in politics. Solutions, like medicine, should be adapted to circumstances, or their effect might be disastrous.

WILKINSON REE MORPHY WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — Current problems in Israel-American relations were discussed yesterday when the Israeli Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, conferred with Deputy United States Secretary of State Robert Murphy for 90 minutes.

Soviet Warned Of Sanctions Over Hungary

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Britain and the Philippines, hinting at sanctions, warned the Soviet Union today that the determination of the U.N. nations to deal with the Hungarian crisis is not exhausted.

The Soviet authorities must be brought to realize that the U.N. will never accept the doctrine that Russia has a special dispensation to bully the people of Eastern Europe and to treat them as provinces within its European empire.

The Philippine Ambassador, Mr. Felix Serrano, declared: "This Assembly has hardly scratched the surface of the inexhaustible strength in dealing with the Hungarian problem. There is no telling how far it will go if its judgment will not be respected."

Abraham El Awa! Joins Navy

HAIFA, Thursday.—The former Egyptian destroyer, the El Awa! was put into the service of the Israel Navy today after a thorough overhaul in Haifa.

The occasion was marked by a reception held on board the destroyer in which Mayor A. Khoushy, the O.C. Navy and city councilors took part.

Deny Jordan Charge Of Troop Massing

A flat denial that Israel was concentrating troops along the Jordanian border, as Jordan charged at the U.N. General Assembly, was issued in Jerusalem by the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Syrians Wound Member Of Kibbutz Gonen

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Syrian troops in border posts last night fired on two members of Kibbutz Gonen in the Upper Galilee, wounding one slightly.

Mapai: Hold Tiran Until Passage Free

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Foreign Affairs Committee of Mapai has instructed the Party's representatives in the Government to press for the postponement of the withdrawal from Sharm el-Sheikh until guarantee for free navigation are obtained.

Meir Reports On U.S. Visit

Foreign Minister Golda Meir conferred with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in Jerusalem for two and half hours yesterday and later reported to a special meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Mapai.

Personal Grounds

The Foreign Minister said that the visit to the U.S. was not yet fixed. It is understood that Mrs. Meir would prefer to remain in Israel for the time being because her daughter is expecting a child.

Israel Pulling Back Another 25 Kms.

Israel will withdraw a further 25 kilometers eastward from the Golan Heights, according to a report by the Foreign Ministry.

Cabinet Report

It is expected that Mrs. Meir will give a full report to the Cabinet next week. Following the intensive information campaign carried out by the Israel Government at the U.N. headed by Mrs. Meir, the Foreign Ministry can report to the Government that feeling among many of the delegates is favourable towards Israel's view.

No U.S. Comment On Syrian MIG's

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The State Department refused to confirm a report that the Soviet Union had delivered about 12 MIG-17 jet fighters to Syria in the past three days.

Algerians Reject Mollet's Bid

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Algerian Front for the Liberation of the Algerian North today rejected the latest French Government demand for a cease-fire in the strife-torn North African territory.

Gallop Poll Shows B-G Most Liked in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The American Institute of Public Opinion yesterday listed Premier David Ben-Gurion as the personality regarded by a cross-section of Americans as one of the world's most admired men.

Macmillan Named Premier In Victory for Right-Wing Tories

Healing Rift with U.S. Seen First Job of New Premier

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — No early change in British foreign policy is expected to result from Sir Anthony Eden's resignation and the task of the new Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, must be to repair relations with Washington.

Method Sought For Suez Talks

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr. Lord Avon, and the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Christian Pineau, yesterday conferred jointly with the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, on a "method" for conducting resumed negotiations on Suez Canal settlement.

End of an Epoch

The Eden resignation is widely felt to signal the end of an epoch, but just because the issues are so large, there is no disposition to risk any major decisions. The impression that Washington can now count on automatic British support is only partially justified.

Yemen Would Call Soviet 'Volunteers'

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The head of the Yemenite diplomatic mission in Bonn, Abdul Rahman Al-Haidani, said yesterday the Yemen "will call on Russian volunteers if necessary as a defence against British aggression."

Algerians Reject Mollet's Bid

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Algerian Front for the Liberation of the Algerian North today rejected the latest French Government demand for a cease-fire in the strife-torn North African territory.

Algerians Reject Mollet's Bid

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Algerian Front for the Liberation of the Algerian North today rejected the latest French Government demand for a cease-fire in the strife-torn North African territory.

Macmillan Named Premier In Victory for Right-Wing Tories

Healing Rift with U.S. Seen First Job of New Premier

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — No early change in British foreign policy is expected to result from Sir Anthony Eden's resignation and the task of the new Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, must be to repair relations with Washington.

Method Sought For Suez Talks

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr. Lord Avon, and the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Christian Pineau, yesterday conferred jointly with the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, on a "method" for conducting resumed negotiations on Suez Canal settlement.

End of an Epoch

The Eden resignation is widely felt to signal the end of an epoch, but just because the issues are so large, there is no disposition to risk any major decisions. The impression that Washington can now count on automatic British support is only partially justified.

Yemen Would Call Soviet 'Volunteers'

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The head of the Yemenite diplomatic mission in Bonn, Abdul Rahman Al-Haidani, said yesterday the Yemen "will call on Russian volunteers if necessary as a defence against British aggression."

Algerians Reject Mollet's Bid

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Algerian Front for the Liberation of the Algerian North today rejected the latest French Government demand for a cease-fire in the strife-torn North African territory.

Algerians Reject Mollet's Bid

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Algerian Front for the Liberation of the Algerian North today rejected the latest French Government demand for a cease-fire in the strife-torn North African territory.

Churchill Influences Choice

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Harold Macmillan, 62-year-old Chancellor of the Exchequer, today became Britain's Prime Minister in succession to Sir Anthony Eden, who resigned yesterday because of ill health.



HAROLD MACMILLAN

New Premier Not Diehard

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Harold Macmillan, 62, reaches the pinnacle of British politics after 33 years of almost continuous service in the Commons.

U.S. MAY INVITE NEW PREMIER

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — U.S. officials welcomed the selection of Mr. Harold Macmillan as the new British Prime Minister, and they said they expect him to be invited to Washington soon on an official visit.

73,880 — Record Circulation of an Israel newspaper

Ma'ariv reached the peak in its circulation in October 1956.

Following a steady rise in its circulation, Ma'ariv exceeded an average of 70,000 copies per day in October 1956. This type of circulation, which is comparable with international standards of circulation, is an achievement for Ma'ariv and the Israel press in general.

73,957 copies of Ma'ariv per day were sold on the average during October 1956 (when the last figures on circulation were examined by auditors before the Sinai Operation). Together with the distribution of free copies and issues to institutions (923), the daily circulation of Ma'ariv, after deducting unsold copies, was 73,880.

This is the first time we have verified evidence confirming our circulation, including a detailed analysis of the sale of papers in cities and towns. For technical reasons these particulars do not cover the hundreds of settlements where Ma'ariv is distributed. However, the books on our circulation are open to anyone interested in receiving an exact picture of the sale of Ma'ariv in any settlement in the country.

Table with 2 columns: Category, Circulation

PROBATION & CO. 1010101010

Ma'ariv Publishing Co. Ltd. Tel-Aviv

On circulation of "Ma'ariv" in October 1956.

At the request, we have examined the books and figures on circulation of "Ma'ariv" in October 1956, and have ascertained as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Circulation

We hereby certify that in accordance with the audit carried out by us, and the information and explanation given to us, the figures detailed above present the true average daily (net) circulation of "Ma'ariv" in October 1956.

Signature of Auditor

Ma'ariv Management

TNUVA helps the housewife. In these days of inflation on electricity, the housewife will find the use of TNUVA products most helpful. Many TNUVA products can be used straight — no cooking or heating (or only very little heating).

THE HOUR DEMANDS INNER UNITY AND MORAL COURAGE

In an address to the Central Committee of Mapai on January 9, Dr. David Ben-Gurion gave a comprehensive review of the decade leading up to the Sinai campaign and an analysis of future Israel policy. A translation of the address follows.

WHENEVER a serious problem arises in the State of Israel, the first question to be asked is that of priorities. And this for a very simple reason: because the means are many and the resources are few.

The State of Israel is faced with three central tasks: immigration, security, and economic independence. These are the three main pillars of the State's survival. The first pillar is immigration. It is the main highway to the implementation of Zionism. It is the future of Israel and the only guarantee for the survival of the State and of the Jewish people. Zionism without Jews is like Judaism without Jews. And Jews, of course, must not only be transferred to Israel, but their economic and cultural integration. Again our security problem is inseparable from that of other countries. It is a question not only of safeguarding our borders and our sovereignty but of physical survival, for our neighbors aim at our utter destruction. Moreover, our economic independence is also decisive for our political independence, our freedom of action in the international sphere, and our chances of survival.

In the War of Independence eight years ago, the main thing was victory; nothing else was more important, not even immigration. During the first four years of the State, we gave preference to immigration over everything else, even at the expense of our economic needs, since it was our duty to bring to Israel the remnants of European Jewry and save oppressed communities in the countries of the Middle East. In the course of a few years, accordingly, we absorbed about 700,000 people. From 1952 we concentrated on improving our economy with a view to making progress towards economic independence, and we carried out a new economic policy which led to relative stability, although still far from reaching our goal.

In 1955, however, at the time of the Arab-Egyptian arms transaction, security once again became our chief concern. Our efforts to rearm

look first place over everything else. Our Ambassador, Abba Eban, is one of the most brilliant young men of our generation. He is no theoretician and no less sensitive in fact, much more sensitive than I am to world public opinion and to what is going on in Washington. Immediately after the Sinai deal, at the beginning of October 1955, he sent us a long cable about the enormity of the danger it posed to Israel's very existence. Accordingly, we concentrated all our efforts on the acquisition of arms, and almost all our foreign policy from that time until quite recently was devoted to these efforts.

We tried in America, Britain, France and Italy, and our efforts were almost fruitless. It was only with great difficulty that in April 1956 we secured the Sinai agreement, and another 13 months later, this time with America's knowledge and to a certain extent with her support. But this was not enough to bridge the terrible gap that yawned between our military strength and that of Egypt, which grew constantly as the heavy Soviet armaments came flowing in: jet fighters, jet bombers, heavy tanks and guns.

Yet we did not despair. Nor did we hasten to take up arms, though many people believed that time was working against us. The Egyptians were gradually absorbing large quantities of armaments which they were receiving from the Soviets, and they would soon be ready to carry out their designs against Israel. We saw the opportunity to defend ourselves. When we saw that all the orthodox methods of getting arms had not succeeded, we decided to adopt another one—though I will not say exactly what they were. At the end of June and at the beginning of July a great battle was fought, the greatest that has happened to us since the War of Independence. In an out-of-the-ordinary way we succeeded at last in acquiring the largest minimum of the arms that we needed for our defense.

The Decisive Turning Point

THIS was truly a decisive turning-point, not only in our position, but in our prospects. Arms ships continued to arrive in Israel for two months and the relations between the forces in the Middle East underwent a fundamental change. It was not only our security position that altered; this was a great political event—the greatest since Truman's recognition of the State of Israel. All through the years we received financial assistance—whose value can hardly be exaggerated, for it cannot be measured merely in millions of dollars—both from the United States and from the Soviet Union. This assistance came from the greatest power in the world, but we could not claim that the United States was on our side in the political arena.

Last summer we gained for the first time the friendship of a great power—it is true, but a great power, nevertheless, one which is not so dependent on the United States as other similar countries in Europe. And we gained the friendship, not only of a great power, but of a great country, which gave us legal assistance, first and foremost in the military sphere, and

we might remain completely defenseless after a successful attack by Egypt and her allies.

This was the terrible danger that, if it came to pass, the armies of the three countries would be placed under Egyptian command by the tripartite alliance. If anyone wanted to know what the Arabs intended to do to us, he need only need to resort to guesswork.

The Grim Alternatives

THERE is no need to give you a full account of the Sinai operation.

In planning it we had two main objects: speed of operation and the keeping of casualties down to a minimum.

In both we were fully successful. In five days we destroyed all the enemy's bases and drove the Egyptian invaders out of Gaza. While the enemy had thousands of casualties, we lost only 170 killed and one prisoner. Even the one prisoner was not taken in an enemy attack, but jumped from his plane when it was shot down over an Egyptian post.

It is also worth mentioning that this operation was carried out with the consent of all the parties in the Knesset, with the exception, of course, of the Communists. After the Government had taken its decision, I summoned the leaders of all the opposition parties, one by one, and informed them of it—and they all

A Battle Unique in History

THERE were a number of circumstances which combined to make this battle unique, and I can hardly imagine that, if Heaven forbid, war should break out again between ourselves and the Arabs, these circumstances would be repeated. I will mention briefly the principal features which distinguish this operation from any other which we cannot be certain will recur:

a) In this battle we had the initiative, and everyone knows what an enormous advantage that is. It is an advantage which we shall lose if the other side starts a war and it is one which, in the enemy's hands, is much more dangerous to us than to any other country, for a sudden attack could cut our territory in two.

b) If another war should break out, it may be assumed that we should have to face not one but several attackers. On this occasion, Egypt's allies left her to her fate, and this does not mean that several Arab countries will not mount a united offensive against us. If the fighting breaks out for a third time, c) An extraordinary feature of this campaign was the fact that not a single enemy plane appeared in the skies of Israel, although the air war played an important, almost

No Guarantee of Political Victory

BUT even under the favorable conditions in which we planned the Sinai operation we were aware that a military victory alone would not guarantee political victory. When the State was young, the odds were one to forty, taking into account only the Arab states which then invaded us—now we are almost one against twenty. Nevertheless, we withstood them.

All through these years we planned our army so that it should be able to face the army of any Arab country, or even all the Arab armies together—and this must continue to be our policy in the future. At the same time it was clear to us that we had been my guide ever since I assumed the responsibility for defense at the last Zionist Congress before the rise of the State—that no account whatsoever must we send our forces against a non-Arab army.

At the time of the War of Independence, it was clear that a political struggle alone would not save us. You are aware that we were extraordinarily successful in the political arena before the State arose, when the Zionist Movement, with the assistance of other elements in Jewish society, in gaining a two-thirds majority in the United Nations Assembly, headed by America and the Soviet Union, for the establishment of a Jewish State. But it was not this decision which brought about the establishment of the State, for that they would impose the decision by force, and Britain declared that she would not implement it. Had our fighting youth not defended the Arab armies, the State of Israel would not have been established.

It was obvious, on the other hand, that military success alone would not be decisive. We are also living in the world sphere, in which other forces are active apart from the balance of strength in the Middle East. Here it is global considerations that have the last word. It was clear to us, therefore, especially on this occasion, that after our victory we would have to face a political struggle of unparalleled severity. And of course we were not mistaken.

The Attitude of Asia

AS soon as the Sinai Operation began, the Security Council was summoned. France and Britain used the veto, but an Emergency Session of the Assembly was called immediately, and we all know what it decided. At this time, we were faced with a world united against us. Now, again, the United States was headed by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, though their approach was different, as is shown by the style of Eisenhower's letter to us and that

for their leaders openly proclaimed their purpose.

Thus we were faced with a choice between two alternatives: either to be destroyed and to serve as a subject for funeral orations and expressions of grief on the part of our friends and sympathizers, or to destroy the aggression and to bring to an end the danger to our lives and to our future.

As I have already pointed out in the Histadrut Council—this was not a campaign for territorial conquest but a campaign of deliverance. We had no intention of conquering and annexing the Sinai Desert. We had three objects: a) to destroy the Egyptian aggression base in Sinai; b) to expel the Egyptian invader from the Gaza Strip; c) to safeguard freedom of navigation for Israel in the Straits of El-Bah.

But since the Sinai operation was of a unique character, brilliant in conception and execution, and since the Arab Defense Forces have been worldwide praised and admired, I must add once again, as I did several times in the course of the War of Independence, that we must be prepared to assume that other wars which might break out in the future would be exactly similar to this one.

decisive part in Sinai itself. As you remember, this was not the case in the War of Independence, and there is no reason to assume that in a future war we should again be faced with the bombardment of our cities by the enemy.

d) This time we had very few casualties, though in the War of Independence we lost almost 6,000 fighters in a much smaller area. It can hardly be assumed that our casualties will be as few in a future war.

e) You know that not only was the morale of the Army and the Reserves extremely high, but there was a very high morale among the whole people, higher than it has been in any time, even in the War of Independence. But it must be remembered that the home front did not suffer at all this time; not a single Arab city was bombed, and the people heard only of our forces' advances and victories.

f) All the fighting took place in our territory, and I hope that if war breaks out in the future, the same will be the case again. On this occasion, however, when we attacked, we remained in the midst of an empty desert; if we conduct a future war on enemy soil, our forces will find themselves in a hostile environment.

Nasser's standing as head of the Moslem peoples and leader of the Arab nations.

The legend of Arab unity has been shattered. Not only Iraq and Lebanon, which withheld their support from Egypt in advance, but Jordan and Syria, Egypt's allies, failed to stand by Nasser in the hour of trial. Egypt's economy has been severely damaged, and if Nasser does not secure speedy assistance on a large scale he will find himself in grave difficulties.

In addition, we achieved

something which no amount of information work could have attained before: wide publicity for the Jewish danger. When Egyptians penetrated into our territory all the time, and killed one or two Jews, that was not "news" for the world press, and it did not come to the attention of the general public. What does it matter to the world's newspapers if a Jew is killed here and there in Israel? Now, however, the Egyptian attacks are well known to the world.

Difficult Political Fight Begins

WE now face a difficult political struggle, not only with our enemies but mainly with our friends and sympathizers at any rate, with peoples who do not hate Israel, with the United States of America, with some of the foremost peoples of Asia, and also with some of the countries of Latin America and Europe. The three objects of our operation are now the subjects of our political struggle. And if I do not tell you what our attitude is in these questions, it is not because we have no policy. We have a clear and determined attitude, and all our diplomatic representatives are taking energetic measures, not without success, to explain the justice of our proposals to the heads of the Governments of democracy, and we are accredited to the spokesmen of these Governments in the United Nations, and as far as possible to the influential newspapers.

Although it is dangerous to prophesy, I believe I can say one thing with almost complete confidence: The status quo will not return. The forces making every effort to restore it.

There is one curious fact which someone might possibly be able to use to demonstrate the weakness of democracy, though anyone who knows America will understand that this would not be justified. All the influential American newspapers

are in complete agreement that we have a great interest—although there is no room for exaggeration in this respect—in finding a way to the hearts of the Moslem peoples. I am confident that the racial tendency which is at present characteristic of the political approach of these peoples, and which found expression at the Bandung Conference at a time when no one dreamt of the Sinai Operation, will not continue.

Asia is only a geographical expression. It contains various nations, with various interests and outlooks; it is neither a moral, political, economic or cultural unit. Just as we should not imagine that all the Asian peoples are one unit, so we must not assume that our actions have to depend on the attitude which they adopt at present. When I say this, it is not because I belittle these peoples, nor make some slight study of the culture, philosophy and religions of India and China, especially of Buddhist literature, and I have a profound respect for the ancient culture and the exalted ethics of Buddhist teachings.

We met a representative of these ethical teachings when we visited our country, I refer to U Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma, whose life personifies the teachings of Buddha. Nevertheless, they cannot determine our policy, and it is not by their advice and guidance that we can safeguard our survival. They could not or would not help us in the danger we are now faced, and they do not have the moral right—though they may perhaps have the legal right—to judge us.

From the point of view, therefore, of our survival and security in this period—and things change in the course of history, nothing remains unaltered—the friendship of one European people, which we have enjoyed since July, is as important to us from the security point of view as the attitude of the foremost of the Asian peoples today.

Prestige of Israel

THERE is one more point worth remembering. What the representatives of these countries say in public is not always the same as what they really think—and this also applies to some of the spokesmen of the European nations. Only a few days ago the Ambassador in a certain European country of a large Moslem State in Asia said to our Ambassador in the same country and I quote: "I am sure that Israel's prestige in some of the large Moslem countries in Asia was enhanced after the Sinai operation." There is a saying that "the view which the nations honour the country that has a good army. It is difficult to exaggerate the extent to which Israel's prestige has been enhanced by the wonderful heroism of the Israeli Defence Forces that was witnessed in the Sinai campaign.

But the aim of the Sinai Operation was not to raise the prestige of our army; it was first and foremost, as I have explained, to destroy the aggression base of the Egyptian dictator, to expel him from the Gaza Strip, and to ensure freedom of navigation in the Straits of El-Bah. As a result, for the first time in our eight years as an independent State, the workers of our National Settlements can go out to their work in the fields in confidence, and sleep tranquilly in their beds at night.

For the first time, moreover, our ships, both merchant vessels and ships of war, can pass undisturbed through the El-Bah Straits.

The Egyptian people are told, it is true, that they have had "victorious victories" in the Sinai Desert. But I have no doubt that the truth will reach at least that part of the people who can read a newspaper, and therefore read the Egyptian press and listen to the Egyptian radio.

These battles have shaken—I would not say destroyed—

Nasser's standing as head of the Moslem peoples and leader of the Arab nations.

The legend of Arab unity has been shattered. Not only Iraq and Lebanon, which withheld their support from Egypt in advance, but Jordan and Syria, Egypt's allies, failed to stand by Nasser in the hour of trial. Egypt's economy has been severely damaged, and if Nasser does not secure speedy assistance on a large scale he will find himself in grave difficulties.

In addition, we achieved

something which no amount of information work could have attained before: wide publicity for the Jewish danger. When Egyptians penetrated into our territory all the time, and killed one or two Jews, that was not "news" for the world press, and it did not come to the attention of the general public. What does it matter to the world's newspapers if a Jew is killed here and there in Israel? Now, however, the Egyptian attacks are well known to the world.

Difficult Political Fight Begins

WE now face a difficult political struggle, not only with our enemies but mainly with our friends and sympathizers at any rate, with peoples who do not hate Israel, with the United States of America, with some of the foremost peoples of Asia, and also with some of the countries of Latin America and Europe. The three objects of our operation are now the subjects of our political struggle. And if I do not tell you what our attitude is in these questions, it is not because we have no policy. We have a clear and determined attitude, and all our diplomatic representatives are taking energetic measures, not without success, to explain the justice of our proposals to the heads of the Governments of democracy, and we are accredited to the spokesmen of these Governments in the United Nations, and as far as possible to the influential newspapers.

Although it is dangerous to prophesy, I believe I can say one thing with almost complete confidence: The status quo will not return. The forces making every effort to restore it.

There is one curious fact which someone might possibly be able to use to demonstrate the weakness of democracy, though anyone who knows America will understand that this would not be justified. All the influential American newspapers

are in complete agreement that we have a great interest—although there is no room for exaggeration in this respect—in finding a way to the hearts of the Moslem peoples. I am confident that the racial tendency which is at present characteristic of the political approach of these peoples, and which found expression at the Bandung Conference at a time when no one dreamt of the Sinai Operation, will not continue.

Asia is only a geographical expression. It contains various nations, with various interests and outlooks; it is neither a moral, political, economic or cultural unit. Just as we should not imagine that all the Asian peoples are one unit, so we must not assume that our actions have to depend on the attitude which they adopt at present. When I say this, it is not because I belittle these peoples, nor make some slight study of the culture, philosophy and religions of India and China, especially of Buddhist literature, and I have a profound respect for the ancient culture and the exalted ethics of Buddhist teachings.

We met a representative of these ethical teachings when we visited our country, I refer to U Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma, whose life personifies the teachings of Buddha. Nevertheless, they cannot determine our policy, and it is not by their advice and guidance that we can safeguard our survival. They could not or would not help us in the danger we are now faced, and they do not have the moral right—though they may perhaps have the legal right—to judge us.

From the point of view, therefore, of our survival and security in this period—and things change in the course of history, nothing remains unaltered—the friendship of one European people, which we have enjoyed since July, is as important to us from the security point of view as the attitude of the foremost of the Asian peoples today.

Prestige of Israel

THERE is one more point worth remembering. What the representatives of these countries say in public is not always the same as what they really think—and this also applies to some of the spokesmen of the European nations. Only a few days ago the Ambassador in a certain European country of a large Moslem State in Asia said to our Ambassador in the same country and I quote: "I am sure that Israel's prestige in some of the large Moslem countries in Asia was enhanced after the Sinai operation." There is a saying that "the view which the nations honour the country that has a good army. It is difficult to exaggerate the extent to which Israel's prestige has been enhanced by the wonderful heroism of the Israeli Defence Forces that was witnessed in the Sinai campaign.

But the aim of the Sinai Operation was not to raise the prestige of our army; it was first and foremost, as I have explained, to destroy the aggression base of the Egyptian dictator, to expel him from the Gaza Strip, and to ensure freedom of navigation in the Straits of El-Bah. As a result, for the first time in our eight years as an independent State, the workers of our National Settlements can go out to their work in the fields in confidence, and sleep tranquilly in their beds at night.

For the first time, moreover, our ships, both merchant vessels and ships of war, can pass undisturbed through the El-Bah Straits.

The Egyptian people are told, it is true, that they have had "victorious victories" in the Sinai Desert. But I have no doubt that the truth will reach at least that part of the people who can read a newspaper, and therefore read the Egyptian press and listen to the Egyptian radio.

These battles have shaken—I would not say destroyed—

Nasser's standing as head of the Moslem peoples and leader of the Arab nations.

The legend of Arab unity has been shattered. Not only Iraq and Lebanon, which withheld their support from Egypt in advance, but Jordan and Syria, Egypt's allies, failed to stand by Nasser in the hour of trial. Egypt's economy has been severely damaged, and if Nasser does not secure speedy assistance on a large scale he will find himself in grave difficulties.

In addition, we achieved

something which no amount of information work could have attained before: wide publicity for the Jewish danger. When Egyptians penetrated into our territory all the time, and killed one or two Jews, that was not "news" for the world press, and it did not come to the attention of the general public. What does it matter to the world's newspapers if a Jew is killed here and there in Israel? Now, however, the Egyptian attacks are well known to the world.

Difficult Political Fight Begins

WE now face a difficult political struggle, not only with our enemies but mainly with our friends and sympathizers at any rate, with peoples who do not hate Israel, with the United States of America, with some of the foremost peoples of Asia, and also with some of the countries of Latin America and Europe. The three objects of our operation are now the subjects of our political struggle. And if I do not tell you what our attitude is in these questions, it is not because we have no policy. We have a clear and determined attitude, and all our diplomatic representatives are taking energetic measures, not without success, to explain the justice of our proposals to the heads of the Governments of democracy, and we are accredited to the spokesmen of these Governments in the United Nations, and as far as possible to the influential newspapers.

Although it is dangerous to prophesy, I believe I can say one thing with almost complete confidence: The status quo will not return. The forces making every effort to restore it.

There is one curious fact which someone might possibly be able to use to demonstrate the weakness of democracy, though anyone who knows America will understand that this would not be justified. All the influential American newspapers

are in complete agreement that we have a great interest—although there is no room for exaggeration in this respect—in finding a way to the hearts of the Moslem peoples. I am confident that the racial tendency which is at present characteristic of the political approach of these peoples, and which found expression at the Bandung Conference at a time when no one dreamt of the Sinai Operation, will not continue.

Asia is only a geographical expression. It contains various nations, with various interests and outlooks; it is neither a moral, political, economic or cultural unit. Just as we should not imagine that all the Asian peoples are one unit, so we must not assume that our actions have to depend on the attitude which they adopt at present. When I say this, it is not because I belittle these peoples, nor make some slight study of the culture, philosophy and religions of India and China, especially of Buddhist literature, and I have a profound respect for the ancient culture and the exalted ethics of Buddhist teachings.

We met a representative of these ethical teachings when we visited our country, I refer to U Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma, whose life personifies the teachings of Buddha. Nevertheless, they cannot determine our policy, and it is not by their advice and guidance that we can safeguard our survival. They could not or would not help us in the danger we are now faced, and they do not have the moral right—though they may perhaps have the legal right—to judge us.

From the point of view, therefore, of our survival and security in this period—and things change in the course of history, nothing remains unaltered—the friendship of one European people, which we have enjoyed since July, is as important to us from the security point of view as the attitude of the foremost of the Asian peoples today.

Prestige of Israel

THERE is one more point worth remembering. What the representatives of these countries say in public is not always the same as what they really think—and this also applies to some of the spokesmen of the European nations. Only a few days ago the Ambassador in a certain European country of a large Moslem State in Asia said to our Ambassador in the same country and I quote: "I am sure that Israel's prestige in some of the large Moslem countries in Asia was enhanced after the Sinai operation." There is a saying that "the view which the nations honour the country that has a good army. It is difficult to exaggerate the extent to which Israel's prestige has been enhanced by the wonderful heroism of the Israeli Defence Forces that was witnessed in the Sinai campaign.

But the aim of the Sinai Operation was not to raise the prestige of our army; it was first and foremost, as I have explained, to destroy the aggression base of the Egyptian dictator, to expel him from the Gaza Strip, and to ensure freedom of navigation in the Straits of El-Bah. As a result, for the first time in our eight years as an independent State, the workers of our National Settlements can go out to their work in the fields in confidence, and sleep tranquilly in their beds at night.

For the first time, moreover, our ships, both merchant vessels and ships of war, can pass undisturbed through the El-Bah Straits.

The Egyptian people are told, it is true, that they have had "victorious victories" in the Sinai Desert. But I have no doubt that the truth will reach at least that part of the people who can read a newspaper, and therefore read the Egyptian press and listen to the Egyptian radio.

These battles have shaken—I would not say destroyed—

Nasser's standing as head of the Moslem peoples and leader of the Arab nations.

The legend of Arab unity has been shattered. Not only Iraq and Lebanon, which withheld their support from Egypt in advance, but Jordan and Syria, Egypt's allies, failed to stand by Nasser in the hour of trial. Egypt's economy has been severely damaged, and if Nasser does not secure speedy assistance on a large scale he will find himself in grave difficulties.

In addition, we achieved

something which no amount of information work could have attained before: wide publicity for the Jewish danger. When Egyptians penetrated into our territory all the time, and killed one or two Jews, that was not "news" for the world press, and it did not come to the attention of the general public. What does it matter to the world's newspapers if a Jew is killed here and there in Israel? Now, however, the Egyptian attacks are well known to the world.

Difficult Political Fight Begins

WE now face a difficult political struggle, not only with our enemies but mainly with our friends and sympathizers at any rate, with peoples who do not hate Israel, with the United States of America, with some of the foremost peoples of Asia, and also with some of the countries of Latin America and Europe. The three objects of our operation are now the subjects of our political struggle. And if I do not tell you what our attitude is in these questions, it is not because we have no policy. We have a clear and determined attitude, and all our diplomatic representatives are taking energetic measures, not without success, to explain the justice of our proposals to the heads of the Governments of democracy, and we are accredited to the spokesmen of these Governments in the United Nations, and as far as possible to the influential newspapers.

Although it is dangerous to prophesy, I believe I can say one thing with almost complete confidence: The status quo will not return. The forces making every effort to restore it.

There is one curious fact which someone might possibly be able to use to demonstrate the weakness of democracy, though anyone who knows America will understand that this would not be justified. All the influential American newspapers

are in complete agreement that we have a great interest—although there is no room for exaggeration in this respect—in finding a way to the hearts of the Moslem peoples. I am confident that the racial tendency which is at present characteristic of the political approach of these peoples, and which found expression at the Bandung Conference at a time when no one dreamt of the Sinai Operation, will not continue.

Asia is only a geographical expression. It contains various nations, with various interests and outlooks; it is neither a moral, political, economic or cultural unit. Just as we should not imagine that all the Asian peoples are one unit, so we must not assume that our actions have to depend on the attitude which they adopt at present. When I say this, it is not because I belittle these peoples, nor make some slight study of the culture, philosophy and religions of India and China, especially of Buddhist literature, and I have a profound respect for the ancient culture and the exalted ethics of Buddhist teachings.

We met a representative of these ethical teachings when we visited our country, I refer to U Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma, whose life personifies the teachings of Buddha. Nevertheless, they cannot determine our policy, and it is not by their advice and guidance that we can safeguard our survival. They could not or would not help us in the danger we are now faced, and they do not have the moral right—though they may perhaps have the legal right—to judge us.

From the point of view, therefore, of our survival and security in this period—and things change in the course of history, nothing remains unaltered—the friendship of one European people, which we have enjoyed since July, is as important to us from the security point of view as the attitude of the foremost of the Asian peoples today.

Prestige of Israel

THERE is one more point worth remembering. What the representatives of these countries say in public is not always the same as what they really think—and this also applies to some of the spokesmen of the European nations. Only a few days ago the Ambassador in a certain European country of a large Moslem State in Asia said to our Ambassador in the same country and I quote: "I am sure that Israel's prestige in some of the large Moslem countries in Asia was enhanced after the Sinai operation." There is a saying that "the view which the nations honour the country that has a good army. It is difficult to exaggerate the extent to which Israel's prestige has been enhanced by the wonderful heroism of the Israeli Defence Forces that was witnessed in the Sinai campaign.

But the aim of the Sinai Operation was not to raise the prestige of our army; it was first and foremost, as I have explained, to destroy the aggression base of the Egyptian dictator, to expel him from the Gaza Strip, and to ensure freedom of navigation in the Straits of El-Bah. As a result, for the first time in our eight years as an independent State, the workers of our National Settlements can go out to their work in the fields in confidence, and sleep tranquilly in their beds at night.

For the first time, moreover, our ships, both merchant vessels and ships of war, can pass undisturbed through the El-Bah Straits.

The Egyptian people are told, it is true, that they have had "victorious victories" in the Sinai Desert. But I have no doubt that the truth will reach at least that part of the people who can read a newspaper, and therefore read the Egyptian press and listen to the Egyptian radio.

These battles have shaken—I would not say destroyed—

Nasser's standing as head of the Moslem peoples and leader of the Arab nations.

The legend of Arab unity has been shattered. Not only Iraq and Lebanon, which withheld their support from Egypt in advance, but Jordan and Syria, Egypt's allies, failed to stand by Nasser in the hour of trial. Egypt's economy has been severely damaged, and if Nasser does not secure speedy assistance on a large scale he will find himself in grave difficulties.

In addition, we achieved

something which no amount of information work could have attained before: wide publicity for the Jewish danger. When Egyptians penetrated into our territory all the time, and killed one or two Jews, that was not "news" for the world press, and it did not come to the attention of the general public. What does it matter to the world's newspapers if a Jew is killed here and there in Israel? Now, however, the Egyptian attacks are well known to the world.

Difficult Political Fight Begins

WE now face a difficult political struggle, not only with our enemies but mainly with our friends and sympathizers at any rate, with peoples who do not hate Israel, with the United States of America, with some of the foremost peoples of Asia, and also with some of the countries of Latin America and Europe. The three objects of our operation are now the subjects of our political struggle. And if I do not tell you what our attitude is in these questions, it is not because we have no policy. We have a clear and determined attitude, and all our diplomatic representatives are taking energetic measures, not without success, to explain the justice of our proposals to the heads of the Governments of democracy, and we are accredited to the spokesmen of these Governments in the United Nations, and as far as possible to the influential newspapers.

Although it is dangerous to prophesy, I believe I can say one thing with almost complete confidence: The status quo will not return. The forces making every effort to restore it.

There is one curious fact which someone might possibly be able to use to demonstrate the weakness of democracy, though anyone who knows America will understand that this would not be justified. All the influential American newspapers

are in complete agreement that we have a great interest—although there is no room for exaggeration in this respect—in finding a way to the hearts of the Moslem peoples. I am confident that the racial tendency which is at present characteristic of the political approach of these peoples, and which found expression at the Bandung Conference at a time when no one dreamt of the Sinai Operation, will not continue.

Asia is only a geographical expression. It contains various nations, with various interests and outlooks; it is neither a moral, political, economic or cultural unit. Just as we should not imagine that all the Asian peoples are one unit, so we must not assume that our actions have to depend on the attitude which they adopt at present. When I say this, it is not because I belittle these peoples, nor make some slight study of the culture, philosophy and religions of India and China, especially of Buddhist literature, and I have a profound respect for the ancient culture and the exalted ethics of Buddhist teachings.

We met a representative of these ethical teachings when we visited our country, I refer to U Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma, whose life personifies the teachings of Buddha. Nevertheless, they cannot determine our policy, and it is

Liquid Food for Jet Flyers

By "ANBORN"

Future astronauts will have to pass prolonged periods in altitudes high where it will be necessary to wear oxygen masks all the time. Removal of the mask even for a moment might well produce fatal "bends." Food can therefore be taken only in liquid form that can be drawn through a plastic tube forming part of the mask itself. The ration must be such as to preserve strength and morale.

At the U.S. Army Quartermaster Food and Container Laboratory in Chicago, experiments have been made recently to design a liquid diet which will be tasty and sustaining. Indeed taste is a very important factor in any such diet.

Among other things the laboratory has produced a complete lunch in liquid form which contains lean meat, beef, corned beef and fried chicken. The taste of each component was very well preserved.

The diet can be supplemented by fruit juices, and, to some extent, by dairy products.

The "flavour" is put into the mixture by means of finely ground caraway seeds. Roast beef in fluid form retains its flavour much better than the most canned products. The liquid ration, oddly enough, does not provide quite enough water and the men may become dehydrated. This is one of the problems on which research now is under way. The scientists are reluctant to sacrifice nutritional elements for water.

At present, the Army has prepared or is working on 10 liquid foods, 10 semisolid and 10 kinds of quick energy tablets. Experiments are going on for "single-bite" foods in morsels which can be swallowed quickly at altitudes where the mask can be removed for a minute or two.

Air Navigation Agreement

THE two new agreements on the joint financing of certain air navigation services in Greenland, the Faeroe Islands and Iceland, came into force on January 1. They were approved recently by a 14-nation conference convened in Geneva by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, which now has been signed by the representatives of all interested states — Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The main features of the

Renewal of Israel Mosaic Art

THE Haifa Municipal Museum of Modern Art has organized a most important exhibition of mosaic art, including ancient, medieval and modern. The exhibition is a joint project of the Haifa Museum and the Israel Museum, Jerusalem. It is the first time that such a wide range of mosaic art has been shown in Israel.

The exhibition is divided into three main sections. The first section, "Ancient Mosaic," shows examples of mosaic art from the 3rd to the 6th centuries. The second section, "Medieval Mosaic," shows examples of mosaic art from the 11th to the 15th centuries. The third section, "Modern Mosaic," shows examples of mosaic art from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The exhibition is a most important contribution to the study of mosaic art in Israel. It is a must for all those interested in the history and development of this art form.

Radio Review

Progress in Radio

I WOULD like to take the opportunity to make some general remarks about the recent progress of radio in the country. It is just five years since Kol Yisrael underwent its first major reorganization, and the same period of time since this weekly column began to appear in The Jerusalem Post. It is, I believe, the first regular radio column to appear in any newspaper in the country.

There is an important difference between radio notes and, say, film notes appearing in this paper. Film criticism is what it is worth; it is unlikely to influence film

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

producers, except for the minority in the country. Comments on radio, however, deal with events that are past in time and cannot contain recommendations (except when the broadcaster is part of a series or in the case of a repeat performance).

They can however direct the listener's attention to certain principles that may lead to a wider appreciation of the medium. They can also directly influence those responsible for broadcasting, in the sphere of policy as well as programming. It is rewarding for the critic to know that his powers that be pay attention to his comments, and it is encouraging to learn that press reviews do influence our

Seniors and Children at Artists House

By "ANBORN"

House is classic in its clear and simple approach and in its sincere self-contained beauty. The dictum of Ruth Scholier, "Beauty is not in the eye of the beholder, but in the eye of the artist," is a very apt one.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

By "ANBORN"

House is classic in its clear and simple approach and in its sincere self-contained beauty. The dictum of Ruth Scholier, "Beauty is not in the eye of the beholder, but in the eye of the artist," is a very apt one.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

By "ANBORN"

House is classic in its clear and simple approach and in its sincere self-contained beauty. The dictum of Ruth Scholier, "Beauty is not in the eye of the beholder, but in the eye of the artist," is a very apt one.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

By "ANBORN"

House is classic in its clear and simple approach and in its sincere self-contained beauty. The dictum of Ruth Scholier, "Beauty is not in the eye of the beholder, but in the eye of the artist," is a very apt one.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

The relief in her pictures is given by graphic means of an outline which is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color. The relief is not a line, but a plane of color.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Friday, January 11, 1957. Accepted for mailing as Second-Class Matter, January 11, 1957. Postage paid at Jerusalem, Israel. Second-Class Matter, January 11, 1957. Postage paid at Jerusalem, Israel. Second-Class Matter, January 11, 1957. Postage paid at Jerusalem, Israel.

Where to Stay

HERZLIYA Pension Varda Herzliya, Tel. 230. 10-12. 4-6. 12-14. 14-16. 16-18. 18-20. 20-22. 22-24. 24-26. 26-28. 28-30. 30-32. 32-34. 34-36. 36-38. 38-40. 40-42. 42-44. 44-46. 46-48. 48-50. 50-52. 52-54. 54-56. 56-58. 58-60. 60-62. 62-64. 64-66. 66-68. 68-70. 70-72. 72-74. 74-76. 76-78. 78-80. 80-82. 82-84. 84-86. 86-88. 88-90. 90-92. 92-94. 94-96. 96-98. 98-100. 100-102. 102-104. 104-106. 106-108. 108-110. 110-112. 112-114. 114-116. 116-118. 118-120. 120-122. 122-124. 124-126. 126-128. 128-130. 130-132. 132-134. 134-136. 136-138. 138-140. 140-142. 142-144. 144-146. 146-148. 148-150. 150-152. 152-154. 154-156. 156-158. 158-160. 160-162. 162-164. 164-166. 166-168. 168-170. 170-172. 172-174. 174-176. 176-178. 178-180. 180-182. 182-184. 184-186. 186-188. 188-190. 190-192. 192-194. 194-196. 196-198. 198-200. 200-202. 202-204. 204-206. 206-208. 208-210. 210-212. 212-214. 214-216. 216-218. 218-220. 220-222. 222-224. 224-226. 226-228. 228-230. 230-232. 232-234. 234-236. 236-238. 238-240. 240-242. 242-244. 244-246. 246-248. 248-250. 250-252. 252-254. 254-256. 256-258. 258-260. 260-262. 262-264. 264-266. 266-268. 268-270. 270-272. 272-274. 274-276. 276-278. 278-280. 280-282. 282-284. 284-286. 286-288. 288-290. 290-292. 292-294. 294-296. 296-298. 298-300. 300-302. 302-304. 304-306. 306-308. 308-310. 310-312. 312-314. 314-316. 316-318. 318-320. 320-322. 322-324. 324-326. 326-328. 328-330. 330-332. 332-334. 334-336. 336-338. 338-340. 340-342. 342-344. 344-346. 346-348. 348-350. 350-352. 352-354. 354-356. 356-358. 358-360. 360-362. 362-364. 364-366. 366-368. 368-370. 370-372. 372-374. 374-376. 376-378. 378-380. 380-382. 382-384. 384-386. 386-388. 388-390. 390-392. 392-394. 394-396. 396-398. 398-400. 400-402. 402-404. 404-406. 406-408. 408-410. 410-412. 412-414. 414-416. 416-418. 418-420. 420-422. 422-424. 424-426. 426-428. 428-430. 430-432. 432-434.

